

The 1942 Year Book, at pp. 829-830, deals with the pre-war position of Canadian exchange from September, 1931, to the outbreak of war and also with the wartime movement of Canadian exchange. In view of the practically static position of exchange under present conditions, this information has not been repeated here.

Subsection 2.—Wartime Control of Foreign Exchange

An article outlining the reasons for control, the organization and administration of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the establishment of the Exchange Fund through which purchases and sales of foreign funds are made, appears at pp. 833-835 of the 1941 Year Book. A further article, at pp. 830-833 of the 1942 Year Book, covers modifications in procedure down to July, 1942, and, as only minor changes have been made since that time, it is not considered necessary to repeat the information here. The latest regulations may be ascertained through any branch of the chartered banks, which have been constituted authorized dealers by the Board.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL FINANCE

Section 1.—Loan and Trust Companies*

The Canada Year Book, 1934-35, presents at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to loan and trust companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. However, summary statistics for 1942 and 1943 of provincial companies have been supplied by those companies and are included in Table 1 in order to complete the picture for loan and trust companies throughout Canada. It is estimated that more than 90 p.c. of the business of provincial companies is represented in the figures, so that they may be accepted as fairly inclusive and representative of the volume of business transacted as compared with Dominion registered companies. The statistics of Tables 2 and 3 refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning with 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the Province of Nova Scotia, and brought by the laws of that Province under the examination of the Dominion Department of Insurance, have been included in Table 3 as well as those for trust companies in New Brunswick since 1934 and in Manitoba since 1938. In 1920 the Dominion Department of Insurance took over the administration of the legislation concerning Dominion loan and trust companies—the Department of Finance had previously exercised supervision of their activities.

As indicating the progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada, it may be stated that the book value of the assets of all loan companies increased from \$188,637,298 in 1922 to \$213,649,794 in 1931, or by 13.3 p.c., but declined to \$186,025,276 in 1943 or by 12.9 p.c. since 1931. The assets of trust companies (not including estates, trust and agency funds, which cannot be regarded as assets in the same sense as company and guaranteed funds) increased from \$154,202,165 in 1928 to \$234,465,762 in 1943 or by 52.1 p.c. In the former year, the total of estates, trust and agency funds administered amounted to \$1,077,953,643 and in the latter year to \$2,842,024,096.

* Revised under the direction of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Insurance.